TIMES-VIRGINIAN
IN THE HEART OF THE DARK TOBACCO BELT
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA
ESTABLISHED 1892
CALVIN H. ROBINSON .....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Member Virginia Press Association

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Appomattox, Va., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all correspondence to The Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va. Subscription Rate: $1.50 a year; 75c six months; less than six months 5c per copy. Payable in advance. Advertising rates on request.

Editorial Comment

"FROZEN" ASSETS

"Frozen" assets used to mean property that couldn't be converted into cash. Sometimes it was a poor excuse for not paying bills.

But times have changed. There is no more remarkable advance of the last few years in developing new pulpwood products is giving a new meaning to the term. Frozen assets may everywhere soon be expected to mean the meats, vegetables, fruits and dairy products that the American public will be storing up in their own homes against a rainy day.

It has long been known that deep frozen food could be preserved against quick decay. Yet it took wartime research to find a form of packaging that could preserve these foods against each odor and against deterioration.

Pulp and paper chemists did it, developing a special type of paper that is waterproof, moisture-proof, tainproof and impervious to changes in temperature. By not opening food in this paper, deep freezing became a practical method for keeping them indefinitely, without losing any of their original taste or goodness.

Experts today are predicting that the time is near when deep freezing units will be as much a part of the average home as an ordinary cooking stove.

Deep freezing is just one of the many miracles resulting from expanded wartime uses of pulpwood. It is one of many hundreds of reasons why the pulpwood industry is annually becoming a more important asset to this community.

Already we are beginning to feel the effects of the stepped up postwar demand for pulpwood products in the intensive recruitment campaign for woods and mill workers now being conducted by the pulp and paper industry and the U. S. Employment Service. And no matter how it is looked at, the top quality pulpwood you cut today becomes "unfrozen" assets in your pocket or bank account tomorrow.

CHALLENGE OF THE BOMB

From New York Times

In his testimony before a Senate sub-committee Rear Admiral Purnell made the only possible case for keeping the atomic bomb to ourselves, yet he could say no more than that country alone is industrially able at present to prepare bomb material and that though the theory of atom-splitting is no secret the making of the bomb is. The history of technology indicates plainly enough that once an idea is in the air half a dozen inventors come forward with ways of carrying it out. Professor William F. Ogburn has compiled a list of no fewer than 148 major inventions and discoveries which were made simultaneously and independently. We may be sure that technical history will repeat itself in the case of the bomb.

As matters stand, the opinions of the scientists and of the military authorities clash, with the military authorities in the ascendant at the moment. For the scientists it must be said that they alone have faced the puzzle of the bomb socially and politically. They are for international control. Professor Arthur H. Compton, our most distinguished physicist, believes that it is essential to establish power to control the atomic bomb and other major weapons and to maintain world inspection and police forces. In a statement published here and abroad Nobel laureate Niels Bohr, whose advice was sought in developing the bomb, speaks of civilization's "most serious challenge," and advocates "international control of every undertaking which might constitute a danger to world security." In Great Britain similar arguments have been advanced by Lord Darnley, Lord Addison and Lord Cherwell.

For the immediate future much depends on the fate of the May-Johnson bill, which will soon be debated in Congress and which could be enforced secrecy of a kind repugnant to science. If Congress decides to class the bomb with other military weapons and keep it secret until some international agreement is reached, but declines to muzzle physicists who make new discoveries in the release of atomic energy, it will merely follow a policy which has been traditional in every country and leave the door open for much-needed further discussion with other Powers for the purpose of developing some effective form of international control.

"RULE OF REASON"

From Eastern Shore News

Some of the most important industrialists of the nation talk about a "rule of reason" when they speak about the possibility of strikes tying up production, as laborers seek to enforce their demands upon the companies for which they work.

The same industrialists, when they speak about government action that is often taken to restrict their activities in the public interest, speak about regimentation, dictatorship and communism.

Obviously, the Government of the United States was organized in the public interest. It must meet successive problems as they arise and curb abuses that develop, whether through activity of capitalists, laborers or individuals. Usually, the Government is denounced by one side or the other in any dispute in which the Government takes effective action in behalf of the people generally. If it is against labor, it is "capitalistic", and if it acts against industry it is "communistic."

It should be obvious to every American that it is the business of government to apply a "rule of reason" to the problems that arise between labor and capital. The public interest should be supreme. In protecting it, the Government has an equal right to regulate business and labor and there is growing sentiment for positive government action.

SADDER AND WISER

From Winchester Star

It is now beginning to dawn on the State Department, according to reports from Washington, that its long existing policy of secrecy at international conferences has been a mistake. This awakening, if such it is, is as welcome as it is overdue.

The recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at London provided a prime example of how much damage can be done by an attempt to suppress all information on what is going on.

It was not entirely the fault of Secretary of State Byrnes that the London parley was as inadequately reported in the American press. He made an effort to persuade the foreign ministers to issue a daily communique only to be blocked by Molotoff. But the subsequent refusal of the American delegation to give reporters any inkling of what it was trying to do or why was a serious mistake.

The unfortunate consequence of this policy was that American reporters were forced to get all their information from members of the foreign delegations who were less reluctant to talk. And under these conditions, as might have been foreseen, the official American point of view never got into print.

Dispatches from London had to be based on what the Russians or the British were willing to reveal. What these gentlemen had to say naturally reflected their own bias and point of view and it is hardly to be wondered at that the American attitude was somewhat garbled and misrepresented.

Mr. Byrnes now sadly admits that his tight-lipped policy boomeranged on the American delegation. If he had done no more than grant the urgent pleas of the American correspondents for background conferences which could have been reported with much more accuracy, Secrecy this time paid poor dividends. Will a wiser State Departments adopt a different policy next time?

STOCKING WORLD CUPBOARDS

From Christian Science Monitor

Food has ever held a prominent place in the daily conversation of the man in the street and the woman in the sewing circle. But all too rarely has consideration of the subject extended from the vista of one's own well-filled larders to the empty cupboards of less fortunate folk — generally only when famines of such serious proportions have occurred as to prick humanity's conscience. Passing famine in the same world, in this same country, even in the same city, has been looked upon by most people as a necessary evil.

It has taken a second World War with its heightening of food as a weapon and a defense, as a cause of discord in its scarcity and a stabilizer of peace in its plenty, to elevate the subject to international status requiring international planning. Such planning will be one of the chief functions of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, whose first official meetings as a permanent body are taking place in Quebec this week.

The aims of the organization augur well for its success. For it aims to share— scientific "know-how," nutritional knowledge, research, and information on conservation, improvement of processing, marketing and distribution methods. Agriculturally backward nations will receive special assistance. The two thirds of the world's people who live on the land will be shown how to increase production, raise their nutritional levels, and enlarge their purchasing power. And the remaining one third should profit from the expanding world economy to which these measures will eventually contribute.

Thus with plans for plenty, instead of scarcity, this first United Nations body is getting off to a promising start in the direction of our One World.

Many Navy warships are in ports of the nation to take part in Saturday's Navy Day Celebration.

Forest View

Forest View, Oct. 22.- The farmers are having beautiful weather for storing their crops and for sowing wheat.

The sick in this community are reported something better.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Shield, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Odor, of Williamsburg, Va., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lee.

Mrs. Shield, Mrs Odor and Mrs. Lee spent Saturday in the home of B. C. Simms in Lynchburg.

Mrs. Simms accompanied them home.

Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Shield, Mr. and Mrs. W.C. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Odor, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. Thomas and T.H. Ford visited Mrs. Myra Hunter.

B. C. Simms and his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Dickerson, of Lynchburg spent Sunday in these homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Nash and son, David Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Hancock visited Mrs. Myra Hunter last Sunday. Mr. Hammock and Sherman Hunter have been overseas together since leaving here, and Mr. Hammock returned to the States several days ago.

We understand that Carl Moses will return home soon. He has been in the service for over three years.

It makes us feel good to see these fine boys returning home, after rendering such good service.

Mrs. Evelyn Jordan Torrence has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jordan, from a Lynchburg hospital, with a fine baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hudson visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Driskell Sunday, and reported they were in about the same condition.

They called a few minutes in the home of J. A. Martin and reported their son, Landon Hudson, who has been overseas sometime, has returned to the States and was expected home soon.

Phone 30 with P[illegible]sonals.

Revolution changes the government in Venezuela.

Over 500 Japs are being held in connection with atrocity cases

Eisenhower asks Allies to destroy Farben industrial power.

Britain complete ratification of United Nations Charter.

Army of Occupation raises levy on wages of German workers.

Dachau officials to face trial.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS
By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D.D.
Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for October 28

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TEMPERANCE BEGINS AT HOME

LESSON TEXT—II Timothy 1:5-8; 3:14-17; Titus 2:1-6, 11, 12.

GOLDEN TEXT—As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.—Joshua 24:15.

The influence of the home on the character of a child is the [illegible] factor in the development of [illegible] and holy standards in the life of a man and woman. "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it" (Prov. 22:6).

Emphasis is placed on temperance in our lesson, and it is clear that in the home real temperance principles may be built into the thinking of boys and girls. It is not easy for a young person who has been brought up right on the matter to go astray, no matter how severe the temptation.

I. Our Family Is God's Gift (II Tim. 1:1-5).

Paul, the apostle of Christ, addressed his son in the faith, Timothy, with affection and appreciation. He knew the good which was in the fine young man and saw the possibilities for service for God.

He knew that as the background of that faith, there was a godly line of ancestors, those with an unfeigned faith." This young man, precious to Paul and so successful in the ministry, owed a deep and abiding debt of gratitude to those godly women who had directed his steps aright, who had instructed and encouraged him in the right way.

Let those who are young people, parents and grandparents who admonish and instruct them as God's gift. Let them not regard that those who would restrict or restrain them unduly, but who for their good and the glory of the Lord teach them the way to God.

II. Our Faith in God's Guidance (II Tim. 1:6; 3:14, 15).

The gift of God for service which Timothy had was recognized by the church, and he was sent out to proclaim the gospel. But out of the burdens of life and the pressures of service cause a man to forget or neglect his calling so there are often the need of stirring up the gift of the Lord.

God gave it. He will bless us as we use it to its fullest possible extent. He wants us too, to stir up this blessed, divine gift and calling.

The admonition (v. 14) is a "continue" in that which was learned to remain true to the Word of God. We show our faith in His gifts on hand, as we resist by His grace the ever-present temptation and turn away from the only true foundation of a life of usefulness and [illegible]

What we have learned as children we should hold fast in spite of all devices of Satan and every weakness of the flesh. Stand fast in the faith!

III. Our Fellowship in God's Gospel (Titus 3:1-4).

Old and young are to be united in a great communion of believers in proclaiming the gospel of God's grace by a living testimony, by a life devoted to the things of God.

Sound doctrine is the only source of sound living. To be "sound" means to be healthy, vigorous, free from defects, suited to a purpose. That means that everyday Christian living must express the vigorous soundness of the gospel.

Men and women are to be "temperate," not given to excess, and particularly in mind here is the use of intoxicants. To be temperate in such a day and land as ours can mean only one thing, and that is to abstain altogether. Christians ought to keep entirely away from intoxicants, and that includes beer and wine.

There is a positive side to the admonition, for soundness of life and faith shows itself in holy living, love, patience, the teaching of God's Word, and in fine fellowship among the people of God. We need to stress that side of the teaching of this passage.

IV. Our Faithfulness by God's Grace (vv. 11, 12).

God's grace has brought salvation to man through Jesus Christ and His atoning death on the cross. That grace calls for and calls forth from the believer a renouncing of [illegible] which is ungodly and lustful [illegible] you can put intoxicants right in there!) and a determination to live right in faithful devotion to God.

That brings about right relationships to self, to others, and to God. The Christian is sober and self-controlled as to anything which could "intoxicate" him, whether it is liquor, or lust, or pride, or any one such thing. He also shows the grace of God before men in a life of righteousness. Then he finds a true place in a reverent devotion to God which makes him a worshiper "in spirit and in truth," for the Father seeketh such to worship him (John 4:23).

Faithfulness to our Lord will count more than our words in the great battle against intemperance. Let us stand true to Him and keep our witness clear and strong!

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T Is a Boon nd Boomerang

Not Only Mosquitoes, ies, but Birds and Fish, Tests Show.

AGO.— DDT, the war-developed insecticide, is proving to be both a boon and a boomerang, says Associated Press.

Killing mosquitoes and flies, but killing birds and fish, too, is intended and unintended results being noted in tests now being made in forest, farm and marsh around the country, tests which make it clear that DDT must be used with great care.

Progress report on current experiments was obtained in an interview with Dr. Clarence Cottam, of the division of wildlife research of the Interior Department's fish and wildlife service.

"It is effective against most insects," he said. "It is very effective against flies and mosquitoes. Where properly used, it will have great value in the control of field insects . . .

ons Fish and Birds.

"It will kill a lot of things that aren't killed. Our studies of five pounds per acre in a field will either kill birds or drive them away. More than one-half pound per acre is damaging to fish, turtles and frogs. DDT is effective against

[illegible]ills beneficial insects as well as harmful insects. Therefore, it must be used with understanding, care and caution. DDT has potential use, but it will be a tragedy if properly used. If used [illegible]ly, it will be like scalping for dandruff. It will do more harm than good."

[illegible]ng the war scientists watched the chemical used in checking the malaria [illegible] and to destroy [illegible]s carrying flies, mosquitoes and [illegible] in other war zones. They observed that it could be harmful as well as helpful if handled improperly.

[illegible]pering the fish and wildlife men joined in experiments designed to determine the smallest amount of DDT that could be used safely against pests without destroying desirable or economically important forms of life.

Shown by Tests.

Patuxent wildlife research station in Maryland, a 2,600-acre [illegible]rvation, became one of the [illegible] grounds.

[illegible] airplane strewed the compounds over a 117-acre tract there on the basis of two pounds per acre. [illegible]rofting spray killed fish in pits [illegible]00 yards away from the test [illegible].

[illegible] Cottam reported that DDT will control certain forest insects but also eliminates insects on which [illegible]ed. The department of agriculture's bureau of entomology, he said, recommends that the insecticide be used on a small scale in [illegible]ed sectors and be restricted in [illegible]ases to no more than a half [illegible] per acre. Preliminary observations, he said, indicated that [illegible] effective against mosquitoes [illegible] as small as one-tenth of a [illegible] per acre.

[illegible] without answers are these [illegible]ions:

[illegible]n the chemical remains in water, will it have a cumulative effect [illegible]ish delicacies as ducks, oysters, [illegible] and crabs?

[illegible]hat effect will it have in agricultural districts on necessary soil bacteria?

ualties of War Rise To Total of 1,070,819

WASHINGTON. — With reports [illegible] to come in, combat casualties of the war announced by the armed [illegible] have now reached 1,070,819, the army recently reported its casualties, as received here through [illegible]ed periodic reports.

The report was 147,338.

[illegible]he aggregate represented an increase of 661 since the last report. [illegible]ny casualties actually declined [illegible]48 as a result of revisions and [illegible]ns in the wounded, missing and [illegible]mber of war classifications.

[illegible]he services will continue to announce casualty figures until the [illegible] reports have been received.

[illegible] breakdown on army casualties [illegible] corresponding figures for the [illegible] report follow:

[illegible]killed 199,656 and 199,183; wounded [illegible]71,179 and 570,997; missing 33,- [illegible] and 33,685; prisoners 119,103 and [illegible]4,924.

[illegible] decline in the number of [illegible]ssing resulted from transfers to [illegible] categories. The war department said that 357,414 of the [illegible]anded have returned to duty and [illegible] of the prisoners have been [illegible]changed or returned to military [illegible].

Similar figures for the navy: [illegible] killed 33,229 and 52,963; wounded [illegible]1,208 and 80,171; missing 10,426 and [illegible],353; prisoners 3,644 and 3,694.

20 Billion Spent by Army for Supplies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The army spent $20,564,586,000 from the start of the war until August 31 for clothing, general supplies and subsistence. Clothing costs were $5,182,402,000; equipage, $2,- 734,670,000; general supplies, $1,- 693,695,000; materials for building equipment, $341,220,000; subsistence, $10,660,707,000.

Cost of Living Index At War's Top in July

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The bureau of labor statistics cost of living index reached its highest level of the war in the month ended July 15 when it reached 129.4 per cent of the 1935-'39 average, or 31 per cent above the August, 1939, level.

In the last year the index has advanced 2.6 per cent.

Inflation Stiff China Problem

Situation Most Critical of Postwar Questions, Says Finance Minister.

By PAULINE FREDERICK
(WNU Staff Correspondent)

CHUNGKING, CHINA. — How would you like to pay $500 for one ordinary handkerchief, or $350 for a towel, or $4,000 for a blouse?

These are some of the prices the Chinese are paying today in Chinese dollars of course. I know, because I have walked through the streets of this Chinese capital and priced some of the wares in the shops along the way. And Chungking, situated on steep hills along the Yangtse and Chialing rivers, is rebuilt and doing business even though the raps bombed it many times.

Inflation is one of the many critical problems China has to deal with as a result of the war. When I entered the country, the black market rate of exchange in which everyone deals, was 1,000 Chinese dollars to one American dollar. Two weeks later, it was 2,000 to 1. I asked Finance Minister O. K. Yui, and former mayor of Shanghai, about the matter. He told me:

"Inflation has reached the point where it demands action, but almost anything we do now will be temporary. There can be no permanent cure for the situation until the rich areas and ports the Japanese hold are opened and more goods can be brought in to relieve the shortages. Even after the ports are open it will be five or six months more before we will get much consumer goods, for the military will probably need all the supplies up until that time."

Improvement Essential.

"When the goods do come in," Minister Yui went on, "transportation and communication will have to be improved in order to get them properly distributed."

But more than goods are needed to steady China's wobbling currency.

"We can't increase taxes now," the finance minister explained, "because of low incomes. But we are renovating old taxes and trying to open up new sources of income. Another obstacle in raising revenue is the difficulty of floating bonds because of the high profit in speculation. An investor asks why he should take 6 per cent from the government when in two weeks in speculation he can double his income."

"Would a new loan from the United States help?" I asked Mr. Yui.

"A new loan from the United States would be helpful," he replied, "but we need more than dollars. We need assets to which we can link our currency so as to give it stability."

I asked the finance minister whether price control and rationing would not help to counteract the inflation. But he said that because of China's decentralized economy, each farmer growing and transporting and marketing his own goods, it would be impossible to enforce such a program.

Exchange Rate 20 to 1.

The official government rate of exchange has been fixed at 20 Chinese dollars to 1 American dollar, but this is expected to be increased. The government rate applies to all official transactions, and for individuals who want to go to the United States and desire to change their money into dollars. The black market exchange rate is not recognized by the government. In fact, there is a penalty for dealing in it, but the market flourishes since the penalty is not enforced.

A Chinese general draws a salary of $30,000 (Chinese) a month, or $10 gold, roughly speaking. In addition, he receives $10,000 worth of free rice, Cloth and oil are provided for him at the official rate. All other military and civil employees are paid on the same basis. A high government official receives $1,500 (Chinese) a month.

Although China's economic and financial condition is Minister Yui's primary concern these days, there is another subject very close to his heart. As I said he was the former mayor of Shanghai — he still considers himself the mayor, for he held that position in 1937 when the Japs came in. He then went to Hongkong and five minutes before the attack on Pearl Harbor, he was summoned to Chungking to be vice minister of finance. Last year he succeeded Dr. H. H. Kung as minister. Mr. Yui is going back to Shanghai one of these days, so I asked him what he would do first in that event.

"I will direct the rebuilding of Shanghai and help it to regain its position," he said. "This will need foreign co-operation."

Pamplin

Pamplin, Oct. 22.- Miss Mary E. Bowles is visiting her sisters, Mrs. W. M. Black.

Miss Sue Davis, of Farmville State Teachers College, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Ransone.

Week-end guests in the home of Mrs. C. C. Rosser were Mrs. H. B. Swan, of Bluefield, W. Va.; Mrs. Colyer Parks, of Lynchburg; Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Topping, of Hixburg; Mr and Mrs. Carl Evans and her parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Black.

Mr. and Mrs E. N. Cunningham, of Norfolk, spent lasst week-end at their home here.

Dinner guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Cunningham and Dr and Mrs. C. H. McCall and daughter, Nancy Jane Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac Inge have returned from New Mexico. Mr. Inge received his honorable discharge from the U. S. Army last week. He had been in the service for three and one-half years.

Acree Southall, of Farmville visited his mother, Mrs. L. M. Southall last Sunday.

Dinner guests in the home of Mrs. O. B. Brooks Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilliam and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gilliam and daughter, Linda Bruce.

Mrs. L. M. Southall and Mrs. H. M. Robertson spent Saturday in Lynchburg.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Spencer, of Appomattox were recent guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D McDearmon.

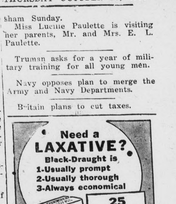
Mr. and Mrs. C. W Mosby and family visit d relatives in Worsham Sunday.

Miss Lucnie Paulette is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Paulette.

Truman asks for a year of military training for all young men.

Navy opposes plan to merge the Army and Navy Departments.

Britain plans to cut taxes.



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- **IMPORTANT PARTS**—Your Esso Dealer will give special attention to steering gear, transmission, differential, spark plugs, fan-belt, other parts that need proper care in any weather.
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- **BATTERY**—Needs full power for cold weather starting! Your Esso Dealer will check water for proper level ... inspect and clean cables and terminals ... give your battery the care it needs.
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